FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRAWLER, ARMY OFFICERS INCIDENTS

PY300022 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The arrest of two Chilean officers in the southern part of the country and the capture of a Chilean fishing trawler by an Argentine Navy ship were described as "problems that appear among (neighbouring) countries," yesterday by the Chilean undersecretary for foreign relations, Commander Ernesto Videla, who added that "we are sister countries, and must find the solutions to our problems through dialogue."

Videla remained at Ezeiza Airport for two hours, on his way to join the Chilean delegation which, together with the Argentine, will be received tomorrow by Cardinal Antonio Samore, the papal representative in the Beagle Channel conflict mediation. Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes was also at the airport, and during a brief dialogue with the journalists there said that the latest events which took place down south "will very soon be cleared up."

Videla did not take a definite position on the events, argumenting that "we do not have the exact details."

Referring to the influence that the capture of the fishing trawler and the two Chilean officers can have on the pope's mediation, he said that the latter was a very precise and clear thing. "These are normal events within the context of neighbouring countries, and of course the ideal is that they would never occur."

Videla added that for the time being, the Argentine delegation to Rome had not mentioned these events, and that he expects that they will be solved soon.

Referring to the dialogue held in New York by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Carlos Washington Pastor and Rene Rojas, Videla described it as "highly positive and interesting," and added that "the dialogue is highly appreciated by us, because it is a very important step in the relations of both countries.

ENERGY SECRETARY ON IMPACT OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PY300030 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella said yesterday that Argentina could export some petroleum derivates to Brazil, in view of the situation created in that country by the war between Iran and Iraq, "but we cannot sell crude to Brazil, as we have been importing part of it from Iraq ourselves."

Brunella considered that the war does "not affect us at all for the time being," and added that "we are not only receiving oil from Iraq, but also from Saudi Arabia, and small quantities as the ones we request are always available."

Brunella said this at the Ezeiza Airport, after arriving from Rio de Janeiro, where he attended the second Western energy seminar.

When asked if he considered that the war in the Middle East was going to make foreign investment in Argentine oil fields increase, Brunella said that "the country offers many opportunities, both to service companies, as well as to those who are willing to come and take the risk which the business implies."

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

PY261349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1952 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (TELAM)--The foreign minister, Air Force Maj Gen Carlos Pastor (ret), has expressed his concern about the escalation of tensions and about the warlike activities between Iraq and Iran, something that can have grave consequences, place the region's peace in danger and even escalate to encompass a larger area. He also supported the UN secretary general's call to the parties in conflict to reach an understanding that will preserve the region's peace.

On outlining Argentina's position at the 35th UN General Assembly, he called for respect for equal, nondiscriminatory and efficient bases that will allow us to advance once and for all toward a general and complete disarmament, and he asserted that the reasonable level of legitimate defense has been greatly surpassed for some time now, compromising the security of all nations without offering any more guarantees than the arbitrariness of a few persons or the doubtful security that can be provided by complex electronic devices, which are as fallible as those who operate them.

He stressed that not only has the ratification of the SALT II agreements been dept pending but that it seems that the prospects for the beginning of the negotiations for future SALT III agreements are very far away, and he said that the import of these signs is therefore negative and denotes the desires of the states that have the most numerous and sophisticated nuclear armaments to continue to impose a type of tutelage of nuclear terror upon the rest of the world.

Pastor affirmed Argentina's well-known position of supporting the undeniable rights of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination, establish a sovereign state, have representation and decide their future in freedom. At the same time, he rejected the unilateral and arbitrary measures of Israel in the territories that have been occupied since 5 June 1967, indicating that the city of Jerusalem must be subject to a special administration that is acknowledged by all parties in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

He urged both the Israelis and the Palestinians to yield and to acknowledge each other's legitimate rights, and he urged the involved parties to make every effort to seek peace in Lebanon, expressing his hope that that suffering nation would completely preserve its territorial sovereignty, independence and integrity and that all acts of violence against its inhabitants stop.

He believes that the independence of Zimbabwe was not followed by other positive events in southern Africa and that the international community is still awaiting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia, which should have full sovereignty over its territory. He repeated categorically his total rejection of apartheid and any other type of racial discrimination, which offends the moral conscience of every nation.

The foreign minister criticized unacceptable attempts to try and take political advantage of humanitarian questions, and he added that the seriousness of this attitude is even greater when the argument is applied in a selective way and where the strategic risks of the accusers are of a minor nature.

He maintained that the internal political evolution of each nation, with its achievements and difficulties, is the sole and exclusive responsibility of that nation, and that those who intend to teach lessons from outside are committing an error, the consequences of which are increasingly difficult to forget.

He also urged that more decisive action be taken regarding the total elimination of criminal attacks against diplomatic representatives and offices, attacks which are increasing alarmingly throughout the world.

Year after year, Argentina has repeatedly demonstrated its moderation and patience regarding the United Kingdom's usurpation by force of a part of its national territory--the Malvinas Islands--the foreign minister stated, and he highlighted the ample international support that Argentina's rights have received. It is our intention to achieve, as soon as possible, a solution through negotiations that will conclude with the definite acknowledgement by the United Kingdom of Argentina's sovereignty over that territory.

He stressed the support that has been received from nonaligned chiefs of states or governments and from the UN urging the two countries to continue with the negotiations that will lead to an end of the occupation of the islands, and he concluded by saying that it precisely at this time, on the 20th anniversary of resolution No 1,514, when we must reaffirm the support of its principles and redouble our efforts to definitely put an end to colonialism throughout the world. He finally said that Argentina has displayed a series of efforts in order to satisfy the interests of the small group of inhabitants on the Malvinas Islands, and it has offered them corresponding safeguards.

Pastor was categorical in expressing that all nations, especially the two great powers, must abstain from violating the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of nations and that these basic principles of international relations must not be disavowed by any nation or by any intergovernmental organization, no matter what the motive or pretext.

He went on to say that only total respect for these principles will give rise to lasting understanding and true cooperation among the states. He added that the ineffective paternalism of those who seek to impose their views, thrusting aside the sovereign will of other peoples, leads to international tensions which harm efforts being made toward peace and development.

Pastor called for the equality of all member countries and stated his opposition to every action implying a violation of the political rights of the states and, therefore, a violation of the UN Charter. He indicated that the situations which crop up in the world continue to be the result of the ambitions of and the tensions between the superpowers, and said that the power of these nations seems to be aimed at no other goal than to retain supremacy forever and to expand, sometimes at the expense of the rights of other states and of the possibilities of the other nations, which represent the majority of the world population.

"We do not believe that the elements essential for human life, such as food and medicine, should be used as means of political and economic pressure," the foreign minister said, speaking about peace and development. He added that the enjoyment of lasting peace implies that each nation should have its own laws, its own resources to develop its economy, the possibility of trading with other nations and the means to provide health care and education to its people and to enjoy a dignified life of work and freedom.

He indicated that the most serious attempt at changing the international economic order was thwarted a few days ago because of the inflexibility of certain developed countries. However, he reaffirmed Argentina's desire to continue its efforts toward attaining a genuine consensus of the international community on the various aspects related to the preparation of the round of overall negotiations proposed by the Group of 77 to be held in 1981 within the framework of the North-South dialogue.

Finally, Pastor recalled that Argentina, the only developing country which is a member of the food aid agreement, has donated significant quantities of grains to various nations and has shown its solidarity toward countries faced with emergency situations by sending them food and medicines.

Pastor urged the movement of nonaligned countries, in view of the serious risks which humanity is facing, to continue fulfilling its mission without straying from its original principles, which implies the strengthening of independence and nonalignment, the bases on which the movement was created, principles which must be preserved whatever the cost if the movement is to have an influence on world affairs in line with the demands of our times.

With regard to Latin America, Pastor outlined several constructive events such as the creation of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], comprised of 11 nations whose foreign ministers signed the treaty creating the ALADI in August, and the actions aimed at strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation among these countries as a result of this accord.

He also emphasized the high level reached in relations between Brazil and Argentina, the projects for physical integration between the River Plate basin countries and the increase of imports from these states by almost 80 percent in the last 4 years. He especially mentioned the undeniable and substantial progress attained at the latest session of the Law of the Sea Conference held in Geneva.

Finally, Pastor reiterated Argentina's gratitude to His Holiness Pope John Paul II for the sustained and invaluable assistance which he has been giving to the Argentine and Chilean Governments in the search for an equitable and honorable solution of the southern conflict, in compliance with the provisions of the Montevideo treaty signed on 8 January 1979.

At the beginning of his speech, Foreign Minister Pastor congratulated the chairman of the 35th UN General Assembly, Rudigar von Wechmar, and praised the chairman's country, the FRG, with which, he said, Argentina maintains strong ties of friendship and cooperation. He also praised the outstanding performance of Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim of Tanzania, who presided over the previous UN General Assembly.

Editorial Criticizes Pastor Speech

PY262200 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Third Position Revisited"]

[Text] At the start of the process, the military regime promised it would do its best to integrate Argentina more fully into the Crhistian West to which it felt it belonged. Indeed, the process was in large measure conceived as an attempt to reverse the slide that had taken Argentina out of the Western mainstream and left it on the fringes of the Third World. But, unfortunately, the actual policies that have been pursued since the 1976 coup have not brought this admirable objective any nearer. Instead, they have had the opposite effect. After 4 and a half years of military rule in which a great deal has been subordinated to the fight against Marxism in Argentina, the country is not making common cause with the West in its desperate struggle against the Soviet Union in the international arena. On the contrary, after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, it ensured that the costs would be minimal by undermining the U.S. grain embargo, even when it had to leave off supplying traditional customers in order to do so. I has also shown no inclination at all to support the West in its difficult confrontation with the mainly left-wing dictatorships of the Third World. Argentina remains a dutiful member of Fidel Castro's "non-aligned bloc" and its representatives are showing an increasing tendency to repeat the platitudinous, frequently misleading, and invariably self-serving accusations that are regularly hurled at the West by Third World chieftains. The overall stance this adds up to resembles nothing so much as the "third position" adopted by the various Peronist governments the country has known. But, despite the crisp designation the Peronists gave to it, it did not represent a coherent foreign policy elaborated to serve the country's interests: It was simply a matter of drifting with the fashionable tide as manifested at such international gathering points as the UN. This posture was vigorously reaffirmed by the country's foreign minister, Carlos Washington Pastor, at the UN on Wednesday in an address that sounded little different from the thousands that have been churned out by Third World orators in recent decades. [paragraph continues]

If it reflected official thinking about foreign policy, it is plain that the original ideals of the process have been well and properly discarded.

At the UN, the foreign minister blamed the United States and the Soviet Union impartially for causing the world's problems, thus conveying the impression that as far as the government in concerned there is nothing at all to choose between the Soviet Union, which has subjugated Eastern Europe, is subjugating Afghanistan, and is helping terrorism in Western or pro-Western countries, and the United States, whose imperialism consists largely in the government's eyes of criticizing the military's human rights record in public. The minister also informed his listeners that "peace cannot be reached without development," a proposition that is virtually meaningless, and called for a rearrangement of the world economic system because the present one is "unjust," being based, according to him, on the welfare of a few and the penury of the rest, a Marxist notion that is manifestly false. It is, moreover, a curious position for the spokesman of a relatively rich country whose standard of living would nosedive if world resources were redistributed in a "just" manner. His address, in other words, suggested that the Argentine Government has definitively abandoned its First World aspirations and resigned itself to being a member of the Third World. This is not, one might have thought, what the process was all about.

BRIEFS

MARITIME SECRETARY TO FRG--Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--The Argentine secretary for maritime affairs, Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, today left for Hamburg, where he will attend an international fair on ships, machinery and maritime technology. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1944 GMT 21 Sep 80 PY]

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES TO ANTARCTICA--Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--A group of representatives of Argentine state and private companies who are participating in a course on the significance of Argentine aeronautic and space power will travel tomorrow to the Lt Col Marambio antarctic base. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 21 Sep 80 PY]

BRITISH AGRICULTURE, FISHING MINISTER--Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM)--British Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Peter Walker arrived here today. The objective of the minister's trip is to examine Argentine food processing techniques and exchange information in the areas of food and agriculture. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1316 GMT 19 Sep 80 PY]

COSTA RICAN ECONOMIC MINISTER--Costa Rican Economy Minister Jose Alfaro Rodriguez arrived in Argentina yesterday to participate in the fourth Latin American symposium on small and medium-sized industries. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 11 PY]

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACTS--Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (TELAM)--The national executive branch has issued a decree approving the contracts signed between the state-owned government oil deposits and Shell Hydrocarbons Besloten Vennootschap, Petrolar S.A. and Shell Compania Argentina de Petroleo S.A. to prospect for, develop and exploit hydrocarbons in the areas of central and northern San Jorge, in the San Jorge Gulf basin. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2316 GMT 22 Sep 80 PY]

INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION, IMPORTS--According to information released by the State Energy Secretariat, oil production increased 5 percent between January and August this year, compared to the same period of last year. At the same time, it is indicated that oil imports increased by 22 percent in the same period and gas imports increased by 9 percent. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 7 PY]

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH--Buenos Aires, 17 September (TELAM)--The Finance Ministry reported yesterday that during the first 6 months of this year the gross domestic product increased by 0.2 percent compared to the same period in 1979, thus reaching an overall level slightly higher than that of last year, the highest recorded in history. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0934 GMT 17 Sep 80 PY]

PETROLEUM IMPORTS FROM IRAQ DROP BY 80 PERCENT

PY261840 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki reported yesterday that Iraq and Iran have suspended all petroleum shipments from their terminals on the Persian Gulf. Iraq is maintaining only the shipments from its terminal on the Mediterranean Sea. He added, however, that the transport capacity of the oil pipeline which links the producing region of Kirkuk with Syria is between 800,000 and 1 million barrels daily, while total Iraqi production is 3.8 million barrels daily.

Ueki stated that although Petrobras receives most of its Iraqi petroleum from the Persian Gulf, 20 percent is loaded on the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, Brazilian imports of petroleum from Iraq would drop from 400,000 barrels daily to 80,000 barrels daily, which represents on overall loss of 36 percent of the petroleum imported by Brazil.

He also gave assurances that all of the petroleum in transit from the Persian Gulf to Brazil is loaded in ships under Brazilian control, although not all of them belong to FRONAPE [national tanker fleet]. He added that four Brazilian ships were in the Persian Gulf yesterday, loading from terminals of other exporting countries. A fifth ship, which belongs to DOCENAVE [Rio Doce Valley Navigation, Inc], which had carried iron ore east, is on its way to the gulf to load petroleum.

PETROBRAS BEGINS TO USE STRATEGIC OIL RESERVE

PY292047 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Petrobras yesterday began to use its strategic oil reserve--which will last 110 days--since Iraq gave notice of the suspension of its oil exports. For the first time since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Iraq announced the suspension of its oil exports on grounds of the force majeure clause included in the contract it signed with Brazil.

The National Nuclear Energy Commission will meet at Planalto Palace on Monday to discuss the situation. Petrobras has drawn up an emergency plan to call in its executives at any time should the Persian Gulf conflict become worse. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has reported that Brazil is trying to obtain oil from Venezuela, Mexico and Ecuador to compensate for the 400,000 barrels daily it has been receiving from Iraq.

MINISTER: USSR MAY PROSPECT FOR OIL UNDER RISK CONTRACT

PY300130 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 39

[By Noenio Spinola]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Neto has said he does not see any problem to letting the Soviet Union participate in risk contracts for prospecting for oil in Brazil. Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki said in Rio de Janeiro that he was going "to brief" the Soviet ambassador in Brasilia on the conditions for bidding in the northern/northeastern areas. While the invitation is formally unnecessary--since the biddings are public--it will obviously have a political significance since it will indicate that Moscow will hardly have any restrictions considering the background of Brazilian-USSR relations, Ueki said: "Our interest in having all types of bidders for the prospecting of our oil could justify even the opening of new areas for the USSR."

Both energy costs and the impact of the crisis--which is old--have been instrumental in doing away with preconceived ideas. Overcoming every obstacle, the risk contract system--which was then considered a sin--was established 7 years ago. Today, even the most potentially critical barriers are beginning to fall.

The Soviets, who can produce between 2 and 3 million barrels of oil more than Saudi Arabia, have in recent months been quietly conveying their interest in selling their technology to Brazil. Petrobras, according to its president, has conducted comparative studies of the USSR potential with that of other countries, having concluded that even large Western enterprises had exported technology to the USSR.

Be that as it may, the new thing is that Petrobras is now expressing interest in holding talks with a country which has thus far remained away from the competition for oil prospecting in Brazil due to various reasons. Obviously, any expression of interest on the part of the Soviets will have an immediate impact on the other bidders and will perhaps speed up the race after a raw material which today is as valuable as gold.

It has been reported that the latest specific contacts between the Soviets and Petrobras took place in Brazil between 8 and 12 months ago, when the USSR ambassador visited the Brazilian enterprise. No agreement was reached then because Brazil wanted to buy oil while the Soviets alleged that their commitments to traditional customers and their limited production prevented them from expanding their sales.

Approximately 10 days ago, Petrobras turned down an offer from Moscow for the sale of 300,000 tons of oil at $34 per barrel, contending that it could obtain the same type of average oil at $31 from other suppliers and because the Soviets did not respond to its counterproposal to provide regular oil supply in 1981.

Ueki said: "We were not interested in buying from the 'spot' market at that moment because there were large stocks on the world market." Apparently, for the same reason, the Soviets wanted to sell their surplus oil but without any special interest in continuing the supply. The Soviet offer left some experts with the impression that, despite the volatile situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf and the repeated border incidents between Iran and Iraq, no one was expecting the sudden crisis that has broken out in recent days.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ADVOCATES USE OF PETRODOLLAR LOANS

PY292223 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 27

[Excerpts] Central Bank President Carlos Geraldo Langoni wants Brazil to obtain a large amount of petrodollars from Arab countries either directly or through "institutional" channels such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. He acknowledged yesterday that Brazil, as a chronic borrower of foreign resources, has been withstanding mounting pressure from large international banks and from the central banks of Europe, the United States and Japan to obtain loans in petrodollars.

Langoni reported that the number of meetings held by Brazilian economic officials with leaders and representatives of foreign banks are designed to put an end to "the great misinformation" of foreign bankers about Brazilian monetary, fiscal and energy policies. He admitted, however, that these bankers had sought to press Brazil to accept a higher annual "spread" (risk rate) than the current 1.5 percent, and amortization periods under 8 years.

Langoni conceded that Brazil, a country which has been experiencing a process of "steady imbalance" in its external accounts, has no alternative but accept the conditions of the market. Yet, while Brazil agrees to the mounting "spread," it does not agree to the reduction of the amortization period. With regard to the activities of the IMF and the World Bank, Langoni said Brazil advocates the participation of these banks in recycling petrodollars since the regular financial channels now reflect excessive interventionism on the part of the governments.

On its own initiative, Brazil should move ahead in its direct negotiations with the Arab countries in the face of its initial success in obtaining Kuwaiti investment in Volkswagen do Brasil and the $200 million "stand by" credit (resources which are made available) obtained from a "pool" of Arab countries.

PRESS COMMENT ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Regime Must Learn Lesson

PY252217 Asuncion EL PUEBLO In Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Under the Terror of the Bazooka Shot"]

[Text] The unexpected terrorist strike which put an end to the capers of the Caribbean jackal in Paraguay with a bazooka shot disrupted the monotony to which we have become accustomed by the dictatorship's stagnation.

Those like us who, true to our attitude of staunchly defending human rights in keeping with the [Febrerista Revolutionary] Party's political line, do not accept terror as a method to settle political controversies of any sort, and we must learn the lesson left by this recent brutal experience in order to erradicate the motives behind it.

Prepared with cold premediation and carried out with mathematic precision to its successful completion, the event that shook the world last week continues today to puzzle the representatives of the regime who, due to their incurable shortcomings, gave us this present of sorts which affects the entire population.

Really, the former Nicaraguan dictator fell victim to his own game of brutality and violence which was turned into an oppressive system to strangle Sandino's heroic people, a game of horrible crimes which made Somoza the most undesirable international political fugitive in the Free World.

By giving shelter in our land to this travelling problem, a walking time bomb, out of the misguided solidarity based on political affinities, the government committed a horrible mistake which sooner or later it was bound to regret.

The government's huge repressive apparatus, its monstruous security machine with its "especially trained watchdogs" so efficient to discover and repress the slightest democratic opposition, was useless and powerless to anticipate, prevent and repress a real terrorist action launched by "half a dozen" true terrorists.

Events have proved that no political personality, no matter how powerful, is impervious to guerrilla attacks, and the fact that nothing similar has ever occured in our political circles only proves that what the forces of "law and order" used to persecute as terrorism were nothing but acts of popular resistance to dictatorial oppression and abuse of power.

The old policy of seeking scapegoats to cover up police inefficiency convinces no one anymore and the public is not deceived by the publicized identification of an awkward bearded terrorist leader who was not seen by any neighbor or by witnesses at the place of the attack and who was killed in a suspicious confrontation, which is always a good smokescreen since "the dead cannot talk."

At the moment of truth the thing is that the investigations have made no progress whatsoever. It is not yet possible to say if it was a terrorist attack from the left or the right, because no international terrorist organization made any claim for the attack. On the contrary, they have denied their participation as did the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front and even the extremists (see independent newspapers, 24 September 1980 issues) who were allegedly identified through brainy "desk work"--pulled out easily from the abundant police repertoire which works like a magician's hat.

If the chief of the investigation department, in a press conference on 19 September 1980, gave "strong assurances that there will be no guerrillas here because conditions for their operation do not exist in the country," why then do we continue to stuck in the dictatorial quagmire, under a permanent state of siege?

It is high time for the regime to learn lessons from history, to act in a way that is consistent with facts it recognizes and to phase out the chronic institutional abnormality in which we live. It is high time for the regime to get rid of "half a dozen" official extremists who cannot coexist with a democratic course of action, and thus to initiate the historical transition from dictatorship to democracy, freedom and legality.

Government Should Not Overreact

PY291859 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Rejection of Totalitarism"]

[Text] It has been repeatedly pointed out, apparently supported by facts many times, that democratic governments are not prepared to confront the attacks of terrorists or of the enemies of open societies in general.

This is a dangerous viewpoint which tends to justify dictatorships, setting them up as models of good government, order and security--in other words, as the only way to be ready to defend the heritage of Christianity and Western civilization. According to this particular viewpoint, only regimes of exceptional rules which depart from the republican format would be able to protect the values of our civilization.

That conclusion can be inferred from an article carried by the Buenos Aires daily LA NACION the day before yesterday. The article says that the attack against Somoza reflects more than anything else cracks in the Paraguayan political regime, and attempts to establish similarities between our institutional regime and regimes which have emerged from the use of naked force.

To any careful observer, things are not quite that way.

And the proof that things are not quite that way can be seen in the fact that the terrorist attack, truly speaking, caught us almost defenseless. According to public evidence, the weapons used in the attack were of a degree of sophistication unknown in this country and the methods of the attack operation were so strange and unusual that an adequate response to it has not yet been found.

It cannot be asserted that our institutional system is a model, but no one could reasonably deny the strong efforts which are being made to develop toward an ever more improved system. But this is a task we Paraguayans are realizing at the same time we are passionately seeking better spiritual and material horizons in accordance with our own ideas and without anyone having recourse to criminal excesses.

Methods of that nature do not occur at any level. When passions have boiled over, we have faced each other in an open and clean struggle, but we have never used the stealthy attacks typical of terrorism. All political sectors have publicly and responsibly expressed their condemnation of such methods.

This attack was the act of foreigners using weapons which have only been employed by groups especially trained for this type of action. This kind of incident is therefore unheard of in Paraguay, and we cannot accept, for any reason or under any circumstance, the conclusion which some people want to draw.

No society based on the force of arms can create a climate of civilized coexistence in which the values of our Western culture flourish. It is not true that only regimes of exceptional harshness are able to defend the state.

Terrorism is certainly an act of brutal force, but it develops only when conditions are at hand which make it possible. To a civilized man, a man polished by education and culture, nothing is more contemptible than the treacherous and criminal violence of the terrorist, with whom he will never compromise, unless he is possessed with some particular madness.

Neither could this kind of incident occur in a society in which new horizons of material prosperity are constantly being opened. As new opportunities are opened to the vision of the working man, there is less and less motivation for violent reaction or criminal adventure.

This does not mean, of course, that the democratic state is free from these criminal acts. On the contrary, it is the main target of attack by the totalitarians who aim at destroying it. As the moral foundations become stronger, however, their probabilities of success diminish and in the end they disappear, unless people fall into the trap and follow their example.

This attack can never signify any breakdown in our republican structure, since it was not done by Paraguayans. It is a very clear attempt to destroy this structure in which we would decisively cooperate by making us inadvertantly fall into a trap. It should therefore be hoped that good sense will prevail and that a climate of rational awareness of the values of democracy will aid all Paraguayans in defending their principles by setting the political morality of free men against the freedom destroying irrationality of terrorism.

Argentine Paper's View Rejected

PY261937 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 14

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] The Buenos Aires newspaper LA NACION said yesterday in a commentary that "the Asuncion crime has been such a strong slap in the face of the Paraguayan president that he will not be able to forget it quickly," and it adds that in Buenos Aires there are many people who ask the question of how such a large operation as the attack against Somoza could be mounted "without there being any cracks at some level in the old Colorado regime of Paraguay."

The commentary has been termed "treacherous" in Paraguayan official circles, which reject its contents, adding that the Argentine newspaper has no reason to make such an assertion.

ULLOA SAYS CUBA WILL BE READMITTED TO IMF, WORLD BANK

PY300138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0026 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (LATIN)--Manuel Ulloa, president of the Council of Ministers and economy and commerce minister, left today for Washington to participate in the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and to continue the credit negotiations initiated by Peru with the World Bank.

In a press conference, Ulloa stated that at the governors meeting of those international organizations, the readmission of Cuba to the IMF and the World Bank would be approved at the request of that country.

Ulloa said that at the Latin American governors meeting recently held in Buenos Aires the readmission of Cuba to both international organizations was agreed upon in principle.

Peru has requested from the World Bank loans of up to $1 billion which will be granted in $200 million yearly increments until 1985, the year Fernando Belaunde Terry's presidential term ends.

In a press conference given at the international airport, Ulloa said that the credit will be long-term with low interest rates and a period of grace. He added that this criterion should prevail when negotiating credits, since Peru has a foreign debt of about $10 billion.

Ulloa said that President Fernando Belaunde Terry signed in Lima today a $100-million loan with the representative of the Agency for International Development (AID). The loan will be used for the development of the central jungle region, food imports, increased funds for the housing bank and to put into operation the construction materials bank, which will be in charge of promoting the construction of houses for the poorest sectors of the population.

NAVY TO BUILD TWO MISSILE-LAUNCHING SHIPS

PY300311 Lima LATIN in Spanish 0022 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (LATIN)--Navy Minister Vice Adm Mario Castro revealed today that Peru is building two missile-launching ships to equip the Navy with the best possible modern technology.

The minister said that the ships are being built by the Navy Industrial Service which has developed a high degree of know-how technology that will enable it to build other ships for the Peruvian Navy.

Minister Castro said that two missile launching ships recently bought from France will arrive tomorrow in the El Callao port. These ships bear the names of Velarde and Santillana, two Peruvian heroes who fought in the Pacific war between Chile and Peru in 1879.

BRIEFS

FRENCH INTEREST IN OIL EXPLORATION--The ELF-Aquitaine Company, the largest oil exploration and marketing company of France, has expressed interest in carrying out exploration and prospecting activities 500 km off Lima in an area located between Chimbote and Trujillo. The company does not guarantee that oil will be found in the area. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 4 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CASTRO'S STATEMENT

PA300220 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text on Foreign Ministry communique issued 28 September--read by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco--recorded]

[Text] The Government of Venezuela, in view of the statement made by Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, concerning the ruling handed down by the Permanent Council of War, wishes to make the following considerations:

1. The Government of Venezuela has always rejected violence and condemned the use of terrorism as a method of political struggle. It is sufficient to recall that Venezuela has suffered from various acts of terrorism in the past, particularly hijackings.

2. The Government of Venezuela, through its regular jurisdictional organs, has always been prompt to punish, without regard to political ideologies, anyone involved in terrorist activities.

3. The democratic Government of Venezuela, born of the freely expressed will of the people as established by the law, has maintained, maintains and respects the independence and autonomy of the various branches of government as mandated by the national constitution. Therefore, it honors the decisions of the judicial branch within its jurisdiction according to its powers.

4. The government and people of Venezuela reject as false, disrespectful and unacceptable the statement made by Dr Fidel Castro yesterday, and cannot but express their surprise for the presumptions of the Cuban chief of state that Venezuelan justice should conform to the criteria of the Cuban president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Government of Cuba cannot understand that Venezuela is proud of its respect for the law and therefore, the defendant's right to their defense is guaranteed and they can only be found guilty or absolved according to confirmed evidence and not according to what other governments may think or decide. Thus, the reckless and malicious charges made against the Government of Venezuela on an alleged intervention in the decision adopted by the Permanent Council of War can only be explained because they come from a regime such as Cuba's, where the omnipotent will of the president of the Councils of State and Ministers prevails and which now resorts to the expediency of attributing Cuba's procedures to others.

5. The government and people of Venezuela emphatically reject the insulting and slanderous references to the armed forces of the republic, whose loyalty to the constitution and to the laws makes all Venezuelans proud.

6. The Government of Venezuela has observed with responsible coolness the aggressive and challenging conduct of the Cuban Government. The Government of Venezuela has limited its answers to what is necessary as is demanded by the nation's dignity, an attitude that has not been followed by the Cuban Government.

7. The Government of Venezuela reiterates its firm line of conduct in favor of full respect for human rights, which include the right of defendants to their defense in the courts, and reaffirms its adherence to the right of asylum, which has been so undermined by other countries.

8. The Government of Venezuela reaffirms its firm support of the principles on non-intervention, the free determination of peoples and the effective and permanent solidarity with the purposes and ideals of peace and coexistence between nations.

9. The government and people of Venezuela reaffirm their fraternal friendship with the Cuban people and express their unswerving loyalty to the common history and destiny of our nations.

Caracas, 28 September 1980.

ARABS SAID TO FAVOR 'UNLIMITED INVESTMENTS' IN COUNTRY

PA271411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1016 26 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico,D.F. 26 Sep (EFE)--The Arab nations are willing to engage in "unlimited" investments in Mexico, according to businessmen from Iraq, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates here. The representatives of Iraq, 'Abd al-Hadi, of the United Arab Emirates, Sa'id al-Utaybah, and of Lebanon, George 'Usayli, pointed out that the fields for coinvestments between Mexico and the Arab nations are very extensive.

They said they are willing to make "unlimited" investments in the fields of construction and industry in general and, above all, in the country's tourism sector, although they explained they do not have any specific projects outlined as yet. 'Usayli explained that they are willing to place "unlimited" capital in Mexico because the Arab nations are seeking to expand their scope of investments, primarily in the developing countries.

HURRICANE HERMINE CAUSES DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION

PA251407 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City--Strong winds from Hurricane Hermine have caused a drop in oil production in the area of Campeche, it was learned here today. This morning Hermine was some 100 km southeast of Veracruz and headed toward the Texas coast in the United States at a speed of 30 to 90 kmh. Meteorological sources said it is expected to pick up speed today. Pemex has reported that the port of Coatzacoalcos has had to be closed and two tankers have had to suspend operations in the Campeche area because of weather-related problems.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE OIL EXPORTS IN 1981

PA291727 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep (EFE)--Patrimony and Industrial Development Minister Jose Andres de Oteyza announced here today that Mexico will increase its petroleum exports up to 1.5 million barrels a day in 1981. He explained that of the crude sold abroad, almost 50 percent or 730,000 barrels will be earmarked for the United States, Mexico's main hydrocarbons customer.

De Oteyza indicated that Mexico currently produces approximately 2.3 million barrels of crude a day. Of this figure, 1 million barrels are for export to the United States, Israel, Spain, Brazil, France, Yugoslavia, and the Central American and Caribbean region. He also said that Mexico does not have the means to increase short-term petroleum exploitation.

PCM DENOUNCES 'UNJUSTIFIED' ARREST OF FORMER GUERRILLAS

PA211635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Mexican Communist Party (PCM) today denounced the unjustified arrest of several former guerrillas who has benefited from the amnesty decreed by the Mexican Government in 1978. A PCM communique notes that the arrests, "carried out under the pretext that subversive propaganda had been found in the detainees homes," were made on 18 September in Jalisco, Leon and Michoacan States. The PCM adds in its communique that "there were no arrest warrants" and that those involved in the arrests "are leading normal lives, working and are far removed from underground activities. They were arrested in their homes." Those arrested include Armando Renteria Castillo, Daniel Barba and Manzano Perez, known locally for their previous guerrilla activities and currently connected with the PCM.

PRD WINS 12 OF 19 LEGISLATIVE SEATS IN ELECTIONS

PA291309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1204 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) won 12 of the 19 legislative seats chosen in yesterday's elections. The opposition Liberal Party won five seats. The Christian Democrats, also of the opposition, won one seat. The other legislator will be an independent.

According to unofficial figures, the abstention promoted by the opposition sector led by octogenarian former President Arnulfo Arias, elected president and overthrown three times, reached 40 percent. Government sources attribute this abstention to defects in the organization of the elections at the beginning of the vote and in the voters' lists.

In Panama Province with almost half of the country's population, the two PRD candidates. former Housing Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Corregimiento Assembly Vice President Raul Montenegro were elected.

Irregularities, Disorganization Reported

PA291459 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 pp 1A, 6A

[Text] Panamanian citizens enthusiastically went to the polls yesterday disposed to cast their votes to elect one third (19) members of the legislative council, but they encountered irregularities obstacles and a manifest lack of organization in the voting precincts.

In the capital city as well in the interior communities a lack of organization by the voting officials caused the general disgust of people by the hundreds who did not appear in the electoral lists, and therefore were not able to exercise their citizens' right to vote.

In some precincts the voting process was not started until after 11:30 a.m., three hours after the originally appointed time, and in Cocle Province, Liberal Party candidate Targidio Bernal reported that the 50,000 voting tickets of his party had not arrived.

Bernal said that in view of this irregularity, he had placed the reserve of 10,000 tickets in as many precincts as he has been able to distribute at that late hour. He termed the elections as "dirty" and warned that if the will of the people is not respected, "the government is going to encounter problems." Bernal added, that in view of the irregularities which have become evident in the elections, he may decide to request the annulment of the elections and demand that new elections be called for the Province of Cocle.

The elections were held in an atmosphere of peace and quiet, and even the weather helped as the sun shone throughout the day after a week of almost continuous rainshowers. No incidents were reported aside from a neighborhood problem in 17th Street Rio Abajo, where Vielka Zapata, 30, was attacked with a bat by an unknown man who is still at large, and a fight in 12 of October Street, involving a girl, 15, two women, Lina Hamilton and Susana Elizabeth Cane, and Jose Antonio Small.

Complaints about the elections began as soon as the precincts began their work, as people walked from one "table" to the other trying to find the place where his name appeared so that he would vote. These were the first free elections held here in 12 years, in which political parties participated. It also marked the first instance in which votes were cast within the former Canal Zone area. Mrs. Maria Esther Rodriguez Concepcion, a resident of Los Rios, was the first to cast a vote within an area that was under the control of the United States of America for 76 years.

National Guard commander and former chief of government General Omar Torrijos Herrera voted at Precinct 14 within the Belisario Porras School in San Francisco de la Caleta, in this city. Torrijos stressed that the elections aimed at choosing one-third of the members of the legislative council poses within the Panamanian political structure the possibility of changes without havng to resort to violence.

Referring to the possibility of a significant abstention from the voting, patronized by the powerful Panamenista Party and other influential political organizations, he said: "If there are not abstentions in the voting for the choosing of a beauty queen, there is much less of a chance for abstentions in the elections for legislators."

Asked about the possibilities of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (the government party), the general said: "There will be many surprises tomorrow." On his part, President Aristides Royo, who voted at Precinct 9 within the Ricardo Miro School in the Bella Vista District, said that yesterday's electoral process was a beautiful forerunner for the 1984 presidential elections.

President Royo cast his vote around 10 a.m. and was accompanied by Vice-President Ricardo de la Espriella, cabinet ministers and a group of international observers. After voting, Royo visited several voting precincts throughout the city and at the San Miguelito District he visited the precincts installed at the state of Israel and "Severino Hernandez" schools.

Several persons are presently in Panama as special guests of the national government, to act as observers of the election process. These are: Max L. Friedersdorf, president of United States electoral tribunal, Manuel Rafael Iglesias Echeverria of Costa Rica, Carlos Delgado Chepellin of Venezuela, Eustorgio Mendoza Cubillo of Ecuador, Manuel Rafael Garcia Lizardo, Dominican Republic, and Daniel Magana Mendez, Mexico.

Political party leaders of the continent are also here to observe the Panamanian elections they are: Jose Gilberto, of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela; Carlos Ugalde, National Liberation of Costa Rica; Commander Bayardo Arce, of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Teunio do Santo, of the Brazilian Trabilista Party; Dr. Alfredo Buendia Nunez, of the Ecuador Democratic Left Party; Damaris Williams, of the Jamaican People's Party; Hector Turner Turpial, of the Venezuelan COPEI Party; Dr. Carlos Gallardo F. of the Socialist Democratic Party of Guatemala; Anselmo Sule, of the radical party of Chile; Carmen Pintado and Alonso Guerra of the P.S.O.E. [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] of Spain; Mario Bouduane of the National Revolutionary Leftist Movement of Bolivia; Federico Lopez, of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, of Nicaragua, and Teodoro Petkoft, of Montevideo.

In the provinces of Veraguas, Herrera and Los Santos, the attendance of the polls was massive, but the lack of organization was evident everywhere. At the Santiago de Veraguas Juan Demostenes Arosemena Normal School, the precincts within the school were still to be installed at 7 a.m. There were no tables, poll urns nor party representatives visible at that time, and the people, eager to exercise its right to vote, impatiently awaited until things finally came to order much later.

In Chiriqui, a province noted for its opposition tendencies, a certain apathy was evident at the start of the journey, as citizens approached the voting precincts; however the process was held normally.

SALVADORAN WORKERS REPORTEDLY TORTURED AFTER DEPARTURE

PA270316 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 2-A

[From the "Topics, Photos and Comments" column by Erich Rodriguez Auerbach]

[Text] The electrical workers who came from El Salvador to participate in an important congress in Panama were arrested and tortured on returning to their fatherland. Await reactions.

COSTA RICA

BANANA WORKER DETAILS LABOR UNION ABUSES

PA292309 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 6-A

[Text] Banana worker Charles W. Allette has asked President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's administration to put an end to "the anarchy imposed by labor leaders in the Rio Frio region."

The charge, however, was denied by the General Labor Confederation [CGT] which said that this was a Standard Fruit Company maneuver.

Allette said that 80 percent of the workers do not want to go on strike or have anything to do with the union, but that they are repressed by the leaders.

"I have been persecuted and have even been imprisoned and beaten simply because I want to be a free worker," he added.

He mentioned the cases of workers Misael Rojas, Jose Garcia, another man named Molina, the wife of Collin Sinclaire and others whom Allette claims to have been attacked in various ways.

He also charged that the Rio Frio banana union "is completely politicized" and claimed that on one occasion the workers had been asked to contribute 60 colones each to finance the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas."

He also said that when a group of Salvadorans, who were later expelled by the government, had stayed at Rio Frio, there had been an abundance of weapons in evidence in the region.

He also said that international guerrilla chiefs had also visited this region.

"We are, therefore, asking the government to send an advisor to the region so that we can form a union of democratic and not Marxist workers. The government is duty-bound to protect us," he said.

Regarding the presence of government authorities, he said that there are only three rural guards in the region and that there is very little they can do to protect them.

Commenting on rumors of a new strike being organized against the Standard Fruit Company, he said that it would be advisable to have a plebiscite in which most of the workers would vote aginst the strike.

Allette is 30. He has a wife and four children. He has been working for Standard Fruit for 12 years. "I know that these statements can cause me a lot of trouble but the time has come for someone to speak frankly about what is happening at Rio Frio. We cannot allow a minority to impose its will on the majority by means of terror," he concluded.

"Standard Fruit Maneuver"

CGT Secretary General Luis Carlos Montero said he rejects all of Allette's charges and that "the whole thing was just a Standard Fruit maneuver."

"What Standard Fruit intends to do is to organize a group of disgusted workers opposed to our union in Rio Frio," he added.

The Union of Agricultural, Livestock and Related Trade Workers of Heredia [SITAGAH] mentioned by Allette is a CGT member.

Montero said, "we do not persecute anyone and the workers join the union willingly. He also said deductions must be authorized and signed by the workers. He added that a worker just has to sign his name to withdraw from the union."

"What irks these people is that the SITAGAH has not entered into dubious deals with the management of the fruit company," he said.

He also said the CGT supports the "liberation guerrillas" in El Salvador and that it had asked for a contribution to send help to that country. "But that the contribution is completely voluntary and that no one was compelled to pay it."

He also added that it is not true that guerrillas are being trained in Rio Frio and that there are weapons there. "What is more, the Public Security Ministry conducted and investigation in the region and did not find anything." he said.

"The labor union does not train anyone. This is not our policy. Actually, there is a contractor who sells bamboo to the fruit company. He has Salvadoran workers with the proper permits, "he indicated.

In conclusion he said, "we do not go on strike by fiat. The majority decides in a general assembly. As a matter of fact this is a plebiscite. However, there are persons who are ignorant of this procedure. It is not true we are planning a new strike. However, there are differences which are being discussed at the Labor Ministry."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: BANANA DISEASE UNDER CONTROL

PA300339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Based on a study carried out by the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry's Forest Sanitation Department, Hernan Fonseca Zamora, agriculture and livestock minister, reported that the virulence and speed with which the black sigatoka was spreading has been controlled. He said that one can live with the disease if properly controlled.

Minister Fonseca Zamora said the campaign to control black sigatoka has been coordinated with the banana companies and that they have asked the Public Works and Transportation Ministry to repair airfields in Huapiles, Guasimo and Rio Frio so they can continue fumigating the plantations with the small planes they are using now, instead of having to use larger ones, which have to take off from larger airfields.

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER--Mario Fernandez Ortiz has been sworn in as the new public works minister to replace Rodolfo Mendez Mata who is resigning to participate in political activities. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES URGE PROOF OF MERCENARY CLAIMS

PA300148 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0730 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] During the recent hours, violence in El Salvador has claimed 10 more victims. Reports say that a Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University teacher was murdered early this morning in eastern San Salvador.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources in this capital have expressed their displeasure at the repeated statements by Jose Napoleon Duarte and other members of the Salvadoran Government junta who claim that Cuban, Panamanian and Nicaraguan guerrillas are operating in the country.

Diplomatic sources said that the junta should present evidence of the existence of mercenaries in the Salvadoran leftist movements, especially in the guerrilla forces. The sources added that the government must act with a sense of responsibility to prevent the cooling of relations with Panama and Nicaragua.

VIOLENCE CLAIMS 33 LIVES IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA300137 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2008 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Sep (LATIN)--At least 33 persons have been killed in the most recent acts of political violence that have occurred in the country during the past 24 hours, official sources reported today.

The most serious clash occurred near the city of Zacatecoluca, 60 km to the east, where 17 leftists were killed in a clash with security forces. An official spokesman said that the group which clashed with the security forces belonged to the extreme leftwing Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Force (FPL). The spokesman did not say whether the security forces sustained casualties or injuries in the incident.

The bodies of the other 16 victims of political violence, which has caused more than 5,000 deaths this year according to sources of the organizations for the defense of human rights, were found in the streets of this capital and cities of the interior, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the occupation of the OAS headquarters in this capital remained unchanged today. The OAS headquarters was occupied Wednesday, the 17th, by 25 members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to demand an end to repression, the lifting of the state of siege and the release of political prisoners. The FDR members are holding the hostages inside, although on Saturday they released the assistant director of that office, Guillermo Pino, who was suffering apparently from a cardiac ailment.

FARN COMMANDER COMMENTS ON REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

PA300416 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] Radio Noticias del Continente interviewed Commander Ferman Cienfuegos of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] of El Salvador. One of our correspondents in that fraternal country managed to reach the revolutionary leader by telephone in the Salvadoran capital.

At the beginning of the interview, Ferman Cienfuegos referred to the status of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador. These were his statements:

"I believe that it is generally known that there is an impasse in the area of unity. Given the maturity and the sense of responsibility of the revolutionary leaders in the country, however, we are working intensively to provide a positive solution to this situation, since we, all the revolutionaries, are willing to continue fighting as a unit to defeat the Christian Democratic junta. In this regard, we can assure you that we are working to bring about a solution to this problem as speedily as possible and before the eyes of the world, we can say that we have strengthened our unity."

Asked whether the FARN still feels that it is necessary for there to be revolutionary unity in El Salvador, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos replied:

"Yes, indeed. The FARN has always said that unity is necessary to defeat the Christian Democratic junta. In this regard, we reaffirm this position and we believe that revolutionary unity is the guarantee of triumph. The FARN considers its obligation and its historical responsibility to struggle for unity."

Subsequently, our correspondent asked Ferman Cienfuegos whether the FARN at any time had withdrawn from the DRU. This was his reply:

"In this regard, the answer would have to be more complex. Actually, we have not withdrawn from the DRU. This could lead to many rumors and much distortion. Actually, it was never our intention at any time to withdraw from the DRU."

Later, in the same telephone interview by Radio Noticias del Continente in El Salvador, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos referred to the unification process and the establishment of a single party of the Salvadoran revolution:

"Yes, we began the process of unification in the country. It has been very complex and we had actually reached a high degree of strategic and tactical coordination. In this regard, we proposed an internal discussion. It should be noted in passing that many aspects of this discussion have become public. We believe that it is feasible and possible to discuss the problem of whether or not we will take the step forward of forming the single party of the revolution in the country. This is what we could call the main aspect of the problem."

Subsequently, the FARN commander said that many elements will be involved in determining the launching of a general offensive against the Salvadoran regime:

"Regarding the matter of when to launch the military offensive, a general offensive, we believe that this will always depend on internal decisions of the revolutionary movement and leadership. In other words, in this regard, that decision is to be made by the revolutionary leadership of the movement. We could not, therefore, speak of an advance or a delay. This is a problem of evaluation, of the balance of forces and of the political moment which is rather complicated because of the very situation prevailing in the world at this time--the Iraq-Iran conflict."

In another of the outstanding paragraphs of the telephone interview carried out by one of Radio Noticias' correspondents in El Salvador, the National Resistance [RN] commander referred to the death of the top leader of that revolutionary organization--Commander Ernesto Jovel. Let us listen to his statements.

"I would like Radio Noticias del Continente to allow me to expand on these events, since we are especially interested in informing you about this.

"I could say that our national executive directorate informed the peoples of the world and the Salvadoran people that the top FARN leader, Commander Ernesto Jovel Funes, died in an accident. We had promised to expand on this information, giving the main details. On this occasion, for Radio Noticias del Continente, we say that our Commander Ernesto Jovel Funes was involved in an accident in a privately-owned twin-engine plane. He was on his way to Panama where he was to attend important meetings.

"Our investigations have led us to report that the accident was caused by a defect in one engine followed by the failure of the other. The plane crashed into the sea a few miles off the coast. This was verified by oil streaks at one point along their route in the area of Veraguas, Panama. The Panamanian Air Force and a U.S. rescue group from the Canal Zone participated in the search to locate the site of the accident.

"Commander Ernesto Jovel Funes was accompanied by Augusto Coto, an official in charge of international relations of the general staff, who also served as FARN chaplain, since he was a protestant minister, and our Comrade Ana Guadalupe Ramos, a member of the FARN communications center.

"We deny every biased report or rumor regarding this irreparable loss and we vigorously deny any divisionest or confusing version that seeks to undermine the unity of our organization and its biological strength [robustez biologico]. In this regard, we say to you that this has been an irreparable loss."

Next, asked who will become top leader of the National Resistance [RN] now that Ernesto Jovel is dead, Ferman Cienfuegos said:

"Under the bylaws and regulations of the executive directorate and the general headquarters, our organization has seven top officials. Undoubtedly, with the death of the top official, the other officials will assume the vacant functions. This situation, within our bylaws, is an internal rule. This new situation must be resolved by a council of delegates of the RN."

Later, Ferman Cienfuegos sent a message in the name of the FARN to the Salvadoran Communist Party, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], the People's Liberation Army [ERP] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. These were his words:

"First of all, we would like to send a message to the members of the Salvadoran Communist Party, the leadership of the FPL and the ERP, to reaffirm our willingness to solve the problem of unity, to struggle together, to march toward the final victory and to strengthen the revolutionary movement.

"Before the eyes of the world we can say to them that we are most willing to march together and to solve any problem. This is our position. This is our tradition.

"To the members of the FDR, we say that at this time the FDR represents the only popular alternative. It is the only popular force in the country that can guarantee the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government. In this regard, we say to the FDR and to the Salvadoran people that this is the only option and that the unified revolutionary movement and the FDR are moving together toward the final victory."

Finally, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos delivered his organization's message to all the peoples of the world.

"We say to all the peoples of the world that our people are very happy with the great international support. We have noted that all the peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of Latin America, have expressed their sympathy and their great active solidarity with and support for the struggle, the war and the insurrection of the revolutionary movement. In this regard, we can say that this solidarity must be redoubled in favor of our people and in favor of all peoples who are struggling for their definitive liberation."

HONDURAS

GOVERNOR REPORTS ARMED CLASH WITH NICARAGUANS

PA300020 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Michael Wall Ramos, governor of Gracias a Dios Department, reported that the Honduran Army has had several armed clashes with members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front FSLN, along the border with Nicaragua. According to Governor Wall, members of the Sandinist army are constantly crossing the border into Honduran territory to steal cattle and these activities are motive of great concern by the people in the region. Governor Wall said security in that region has been doubled and measures have been taken to defend the nation's sovereignty. However, he added, the task is not easy because most of the region is covered by dense jungle. This makes it almost impossible to totally control it, especially where the Sandinists are active.

Governor Wall said in his department they are having problems with the Sandinists. In Choluteca and El Paraiso with former Somozist guardsmen and in Lempira with Salvadoran guerrillas and soldiers.

In conclusion, Governor Wall accused the central government of neglecting the region of Gracias a Dios, which he termed as the most underdeveloped in the country.

ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND EXPULSION OF NICARAGUAN GUARDSMEN

PA281401 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Sep (LATIN)--Honduran political, labor, peasant, student and professional organizations today demanded that Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano expel more than 25 former top officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard from the country.

A delegation representing 25 organizations delivered a special document to Mejia Arellano denouncing "the existence of a counterrevolutionary movement headed by these Nicaraguan citizens who are exiled in Honduras."

According to the document, former Somozist guardsmen and Nicaraguan civilians "are constantly holding meetings, sponsoring paramilitary actions and financing counterrevolutionary activities against the new Nicaraguan Government." The document includes a list of 25 former National Guard officers and Somozist civilians who are involved in these activities.

"These 25 Nicaraguans are the top leaders of the counterrevolutionary groups that operate under the names Special Anticommunist Guerrilla Forces, the Nicaraguan Liberation Army [Ejercito Nicaraguense de Liberacion--ELN] and the newest group, the Nicaragua Revolutionary Democratic Association [Asociacion Democratica Revolutionaria Nicaraguense--ARDEN] to carry out criminal attacks against Nicaraguan diplomats in Honduras," the document said.

According to the document, these Somozist counterrevolutionaries operate here, in Choluteca, in southern Honduras, and in Danli, in the country's eastern region.

WORKERS DEMAND CONSTITUTION FAVORABLE TO MAJORITIES

PA271544 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Sep (AFP)--Eighty labor organizations in Honduras have demanded the national Constituent Assembly draft "a political constitution totally favorable to the interests of the nation's forsaken majorities."

The demand is included in a document issued by the Honduran workers and peasants national assembly held yesterday in this capital.

The document notes that "deputies are compelled to satisfy our demands over any interest of the economically powerful minority, whose ideas and actions are designed to perpetuate the underdevelopment which they and their foreign allies have imposed on us."

The document also points out the need to "reaffirm the nation's sovereignty and independence politically, economically and culturally." The workers and peasants also demanded that the national Constituent Assembly ensure that "the new constitution guarantees an eminently civilian, popular representative, responsible and alternating government in the exercise of power."

They also demand a number of social guarantees established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the effective implementation of the nation's agrarian reform process.

In conclusion, they voiced "decisive support" for the National Autonomous University in its campaign for 6 percent of the national budget, so that it may become the guiding organization of higher education in Honduras.

PEASANT GROUPS BREAK WITH AGRARIAN REFORM INSTITUTE

PA271956 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A crisis developed in Honduran agriculture after 650,000 peasants broke off all relations with the National Agrarian Institute [INA] in this neighboring country.

(URACAN) [no expansion given], a federation of 80 peasant organizations with some 350,000 members, today released a document in which it declares it is breaking off all relations with this government agency. In the document, the peasants request the reinstitution of Carlos Arrutia, the deputy director of the INA, and of Miguel Angel Gomez Murillo, director of the INA's peasant training program. Both were recently fired by the government as part of an administrative reorganization program.

In addition, the peasants are demanding the immediate solution to all of their farming problems as well as credit, technical aid and adequate communications means.

The peasants' break of relations with the INA occurred because INA Director Edgardo Zuniga Rodesno refused to hear the peasants' demands.

Meanwhile, (Benjamin Garmendia), secretary general of the Federation of Cooperatives for the Agrarian Reform [Federacion de Cooperativas para la Reforma Agraria] pointed out that these measures had [word indistinct] since the government began the reorganization. The peasant leader cautioned that they are willing to face any situation that may arise, even the ultimate consequence.

NICARAGUA

SECURITY CHIEF CERNA ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLANS

PA292210 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the General Directorate of State Security, has disclosed that the death of "Dimas" thwarted a vast counterrevolutionary plan known as the "October Plan" which sought among other objectives, the unification of all counterrevolutionary groups and gangs of bandits which operate in northern Nicaragua.

The October Plan would have combined terror, through the murder of peasants and the robbing of farms of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), with attacks on military posts on the border with Honduras.

In an interview, Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna disclosed how "Dimas" was linked with the Somozists in Honduras and with other groups such as the "11 November" group led by Chamorro Rapacciolli and Diego Manuel Robles.

Here is the interview with Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna:

B.--Commander Cerna, how did the counterrevolutionary band headed by "Dimas" operate?
L.C.--The band led by "Dimas" operated in the area bordering with Honduras where it carried out its criminal actions and then would flee to the Somozist camps in Honduras. This criminal freely moved about in those areas which were his bases of supplies and refuge. On one occasion "Dimas" even held a news conference in Choluteca, Honduras where he said "he did not want a patron-state in Nicaragua." These statements were applauded by the most reactionary sectors of Honduras.

"Dimas" also visited Guatemala where he met with well-known Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

He was also in touch with Carlos Rodriguez, assassin of the people and former member of the Basic Infantry Training School. "Dimas" met him in Choluteca. He also helped exploiter Chatan Pinell who had set fire to a house of peasants in northern Nicaragua in the first few days after the revolutionary victory.

When "Dimas" was killed, the counterrevolutionaries were trying to unite into a single front so that the discontented, criminals and Somozists in neighboring countries would come and provoke chaos in our country.

B.--Commander, did they have a specific plan to attack our people?
L.C.--Yes, they were trying to carry out a criminal plan against our people which consisted in attacks on our border posts which are our weakest posts combined with holdups of the INRA farms.

With the fall of "Dimas" and other bands we have dealt a serious blow against them. Our people should work on the tasks outlined by the revolution but they should be prepared and alert in the face of these criminal provocations.
B.--How did they plan to implement the October Plan and what forces did they have?

L.C.--As I said earlier, they were trying to unite all the groups. We know that in that northern region there have always been criminal gangs involved in cattle rustling, stealing from peasants and so forth. During the Somozist dictatorship, the National Guard killed their members. Now with the revolution and the absence of justice of the peace, these individuals act with greater freedom. Except for "Dimas'" band which has political objectives, the rest are just criminal gangs.

We also have information that in Honduras and Costa Rica there are counterrevolutionary forces which are plotting against our country. In Costa Rica, there is the "11 November" opportunistic group which used to call itself anti-Somozist and which is now linked with the Somozist groups abroad that are plotting against our people. The leaders of the "11 November" group include an individual surnamed Chamorro and Diego Manuel Robles. They have met with Justiniano Perez, Somoza's aide and former henchman of the National Security Office, and with Dimas in Costa Rica and Honduras.

B.--Are they united in a single armed group?
L.C.--No, so far they have been unable to organize a strong armed group because we have not let them operate. The so-called Anticommunist Armed Forces and the Democratic Armed Forces were annihilated from the beginning and they were unable to unite.

They had planned to unite all their forces with the October Plan.

B.--Is there some relationship between the October Plan and Larios' plan?
L.C.--There is a relationship. Of course, Dimas was unaware of the plan but he was part of it. They acted separately. Larios did know of the plan and some counterrevolutionnaries in Managua were working for this big plan. Some of them had met with Dimas.

B.--Why did Dimas move about with such ease?
L.C.--First, he knew the area, since he was a former fighter. He knew the border posts and used a place known as Trojo. He used this place to go to Honduras which was his operations base where he obtained the necessary supplies. After he committed all his crimes in Nicaragua, he used that place to enter Honduras where the former Somozist guardsmen gave him support and he was able to freely move out.

B.--Besides Dimas, who are the other leaders of the counterrevolutionary bands?
L.C.--The two most important leaders of these counterrevolutionary bands are a former national guardsman by the name of Melgaran and a criminal named Herrera. We have identified all the members of the bands and they will soon be captured by the Sandinist Armed Forces to be tried by our people for their crimes and thefts against the peasants of the area. Twenty-two members of Dimas' band are currently being held by the revolutionary authorities. One of his pals, "Pocoyo," is among those captured. "Pocoyo" organized a criminal gang which committed crimes and holdups with youths who are almost children. The pretext used by "Pocoyo" was that the Sandinist people's revolution was going to kill all the children. This gang held up a station wagon of the INRA and the bank branch in El Cua.

Our people should be ready to fight against these criminals and be alert to eliminate any counterrevolutionary group. These criminals use our revolution's economic problems to deceive some of our people.

MINISTRY REPORTS ACTIONS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA270208 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Interior Ministry communique issued 20 September]

[Text] On 13 September in Jinotega Department members of the General Directorate of State Security captured Felix Pedro Gomez Chavarria, alias "Pocoyo," leader of a counterrevolutionary band which operated in the areas of Vilan, Aguas Calientes, Guapinol, Saragal, Pita del Carmen, Pavona Arriba and Pavona Abajo. [paragraph continues]

He had participated in attacks on peasants, the El Castillo and La Sorpresa state farms, the Asturias Highway Department installations and private farms.

Continuing with the operation against this and other bands, a clash occured on 19 September between forces of the general directorate of State Security, the Sandinist People's Army and the Sandinist People's Militia and a counterrevolutionary band near Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department. Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, alias "Dimas," leader of the band, an assistant named Tinoco and several other members of the group were killed, a Galil rifle, an M-16 rifle, a Garand rifle and provisions were confiscated. The rest of the band was able to escape to the border area with Honduras.

Counterrevolutionary "Dimas" had established contacts with officers of the former Somozist National Guard and other counterrevolutionaries in Honduras and El Salvador, who supplied him with financial aid and military supplies so he could continue his crimes and attacks.

He led the group that attacked the town of Quilali on 23 July. During that attack four people were killed. They included Adolfo Cruz Montenegro, a member of the state security, and Juana Cruz Centeno, a health brigade member. The operations by our armed forces continue.

Press and Information Department of the Interior Ministry.

POLICE ASK CITIZENS TO TURN IN ALL WEAPONS

PA292215 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The General Directorate of the Sandinist Police appeals to all the citizens to voluntarily turn in all the war weapons they may have in their possession with or without a permit. The weapons must be surrendered at the permits and license office of the Sandinist Police which will issue documents to verify the voluntary surrender of weapons.

This appeal will be in effect from 30 September to 30 November of this year. At the end of this period, arms will be seized and the persons possessing them will be taken to court in line with the criminal law in effect.

For the will-being of everybody. [Signed] The Sandinist Police

GUATEMALAN EXPLANATION OF MARTINEZ DEATH SOUGHT

PA251358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan State Council Wednesday demanded "a satisfactory explanation" from Guatemala of the 30 August killing of Nicaraguan Professor Denis Martinez Cabezas in that country.

Martinez Cabezas, who was secretary general of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN), was found dead in a room in the Cortijo de las Flores Hotel in Antigua, Guatemala along with a Guatemalan professor.

In a resolution approved tonight, the auxiliary legislative body of the junta of the government also agreed to demand explanations from the Guatemalan Governmen. for "a chain of disappearances of Nicaraguan youths" in that country.

The State Council also agreed to demand "guarantees for the Nicaraguan citizens who visit Guatemala."

The State Council Exterior Committee [as received] was also charged with the task of consulting with pertinent authorities for the final draft of the statement.

The auxiliary legislative body also agreed to send a note to the Guatemalan parliament to prompt an investigation of Martinez Cabezas' killing and of the Nicaraguans missing in Guatemala.

EXILES FROM ANTI-SANDINIST MOVEMENT TO REGAIN POWER

PA271455 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Diverse organizations of Nicaraguan exiles have united in an anti-Sandinist movement to regain power in Nicaragua, Nemen Nader, coordinator of the movement, stated today in Guatemala.

The groups which comprise this organization are the Nicaraguan Liberal and Conservative Parties in exile and the so-called Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front, Nader said.

The leader indicated that he has established direct contact with Fernando Aguero Rocha, foremost leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, who voiced his support of the movement.

Nemen Nader has also contacted Francisco Urcuyo, another important anti-Sandinist figure and leader of the Nicaraguan Liberal Party in exile who is also in agreement and around whom the anti-Sandinist organizations are grouped.

Nader affirmed that the movement is already carrying out operations in Nicaraguan territory and is conducting intense recruiting of Nicaraguan exiles intent on regaining power in Nicaragua. According to the coordinator of this movement, its activities have no fixed headquarters and are being carried out in all Latin American countries where there are Nicaraguan anti-Sandinist exiles.

STUDENTS WILL BE ON VACATION FOR CHRISTMAS

PA262352 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpts] The school-to-work integration period in the 1980-1981 school calendar will not affect the Christmas and New Year festivities because this integration period will run from the beginning of December to December 20 and there will be vacations from 21 December to 4 January, the Education Ministry has stated.

In a communique, the Education Ministry notes that as of 1 November each education community--teachers, students and parents--will try to determine the best way to implement this integration period, taking into account that it will include only fifth and sixth grade children and high school students.

Only students from rural schools who have experience in picking cotton and coffee and in cutting sugarcane and the residents of coffee regions where there is a shortage of workers during harvest time, will go to the countryside. Harvest time traditionally results in children leaving their schools to help their families financially.

This rule is based on agreement 90-AA of 20 August 1980 which made void the agreement of 9 June 1980 which established a period of school in the countryside from 1 December to 4 January.

The objective is to develop in the students the awareness of a person who produces social goods and to start creating conditions for eliminating prejudices arising from the division of work between manual labor and intellectual work.

BRIEFS

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS--An emergency committee made up of the Matagalpa directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the municipal government junta, the fire department, the Red Cross and mass organizations will coordinate the aid to the 700 victims of the Matagalpa River flood. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80 PA]

MAGAZINE FOR NEW READERS--The Education Ministry is publishing 600,000 issues of the magazine 19 JULY which is reading material for the companero workmen and peasants who recently learned to read and write and through this maintenance phase are preparing to strengthen their knowledge as part of the adult education program. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 27 Sep 80 PA]

CASTRO, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND CDR RECEPTION

FL291035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the reception hosted by the National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] to mark their 20th anniversary. Also present were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jorge Risquet, of the Secretariat; and Armando Acosta, member of the party's Central Committee. Outstanding CDR members and families in the 1979 emulation, foreign guests and representatives of the diplomatic corps participated in the reception. A 30-cent stamp was issued yesterday honoring the CDR's vigilance and health fronts.

SOVIET, CUBAN COSMONAUTS DECORATED BY COUNCIL OF STATE

FL271223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Cuban cosmonaut, has been awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union by decree-law of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He also will be awarded the Lenin Order and Red Star Medal. Tamayo has been awarded the decorations for the successful completion of the space flight and for the courage and heroism he displayed. Col Yuriy Romanenko, pilot-cosmonaut of the Soviet Union and hero of the Soviet Union, also was awarded the Lenin Order and his second Red Star Medal for the same reasons.

Likewise, the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba by virtue of its authority granted in Paragraph K of Article 88 of the Constitution of the Republic and other provisions, has approved the following resolution:

First: [as heard] To award the title of hero of the republic of Cuba to pilot-cosmonaut Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez in recognition of the heroic performance of his mission as member of the crew of the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight. Pilot-cosmonaut Yuriy Romanenko, hero of the Soviet Union, is also awarded the title of hero of the Republic of Cuba for the successful completion of the space flight and for having displayed courage and heroism during that mission.

RAUL CASTRO ARRIVES IN HAVANA AFTER MOSCOW VISIT

FL251008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Together with other Cuban leaders, the first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, was on hand to receive the second secretary of the Central Committee, Army Gen Raul Castro, who returned to our country at dawn today following an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

VISITING UGANDAN DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRY

Jose Marti Honored

FL292009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission of Uganda, and the delegation that is accompanying him on his official visit to Cuba laid a floral wreath at the monument to the national hero Jose Marti in Revolution Square. Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo Capote accompanied Muwanga on his homage to the hero of our independence.

Visit To Isle of Youth

FL291059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission of Uganda, and his delegation have extensively toured areas of industrial, historic and educational development on the Isle of Youth. The distinguished guests visited the (Karramarah) school for Ethiopian youths and another school that Namibian students attend. The delegation also visited the Presidio Modelo Museum and National Monument and the Primero de Enero Ceramics Factory as well as the citrus fruit complex, the basic economic industry in the territory.

AGENDA APPROVED FOR NONALIGNED COUNTRIES' MEETING AT UN

FL271236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau today approved the agenda for the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers and chiefs of delegations which the nonaligned countries movement will hold at the United Nations in early October.

The approved agenda includes a report from the chairman on activities of the nonaligned countries movement in fulfillment of decisions made at the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana. The ministers and chiefs of delegations will also discuss the strategy to be adopted by the movement during the current UN General Assembly session on political and economic matters, as well as renewal of mandates for the working groups that work at the United Nations.

The extraordinary meeting has been tentatively scheduled for 1 and 2 October and should be chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca who currently is making efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as envoy of the nonaligned countries chairman, Fidel Castro.

VENEZUELAN ACQUITAL OF ACCUSED AIRLINE SABOTEURS CRITICIZED

FL271210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A new report received in Havana from Caracas indicates that a Venezuelan military court presided over by Col (Jose Ramon Bacias) has made the unworthy and shameful decision to acquit the instigators of the sabotage in flight of a Cubana de Aviacion plane that had left Barbados. It caused the horrendous death of the 73 persons aboard, including 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese and 5 North Korean citizens.

The persons responsible for the brutal sabotage--Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada, counter-revolutionaries of Cuban origin; and Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Herman Ricardo--were exonerated of guilt by the court after the prosecutor, Navy Lt (Antonio Jose Moros), on 17 September asked for dismissal of the instigators of the crime which occurred on 6 October 1976.

The decision will now be reviewed by the Venezuelan court martial [as heard] but the attorneys for the defendants are fully convinced that the acquittal will be upheld. The court claimed it had no jurisdiction, saying that Barbados did.

The monstrous outcome of the brutal crime could be seen in the wake of the hostile policy toward Cuba and self-rightous and hypocritical attitude of the Christian Democratic clique that rules in that country.

TERRITORIAL MILITIA TO BE ORGANIZED ON ISLE OF YOUTH

FL291837 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The process of organizing territorial militia troops will begin on the Isle of Youth on an experimental basis on 1 October. This was announced by Lt Col Sergio Fernandez, member of the party committee in that special municipality and chief of the political section of the military region on the island.

He added that work is now in progress to create the subcommittees in charge of developing the structural process at the grassroots. These subcommittees will be subordinate to a municipal committee chaired by the people's government leadership in that territory.

Lastly, Lt Col Sergio Fernandez said that on this new task of the revolution of creating the territorial militia, they will have the enthusiastic and active participation of all the people and mass organizations of the Isle of Youth.

CASTRO COMMENTS ON 'PROGRESSIVE' RELIGION IN NICARAGUAN MAGAZINE

PA241919 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The militant who gives of himself and sacrifices himself for others has to be both a Marxist and a Christian, Commander Fidel Castro says in a special report for the magazine YA VEREMOS. In its latest issue, the magazine carries an interview with Commander Fidel Castro Ruz in which he says that the progressive religious sectors in Nicaragua are saying that Marxist-Leninists and Christians should be united. Commander Castro Ruz says that the unity of those forces and their human endeavors would make the revolution invincible in Latin America.

Comparing the Cuban revolution to the Sandinist people's revolution, Commander Castro explains that in his country the church was different. It focused its attention on large landowners and the wealthy. It was never in touch with peasants and workers. However, the Cuban president says, the Cuban revolution did not attack the church. There was not a single priest killed as there are in El Salvador and Guatemala. The only priests who were asked to leave Cuba were those who opposed land and educational reform, Commander Castro noted.

In Cuba, he said, we were always respectful of religious beliefs because we regard them as a sacred individual prerogative. The perfect communist that we want to train, Castro added, a militant who gives of himself and sacrifices himself for others, must be both Marxist and Christian. The new man we want to have in Cuba is like the thousands of comrades who are teaching or healing people in distant places in Africa, Asia and in Nicaragua. They are like missionaries and men devoted to their neighbors, as are many priests and monks whom we know, Commader Castro finished telling YA VEREMOS.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EDUCATION SPECIALISTS--A new group of Soviet specialists has arrived at the Universidad Central [Santa Clara, Villa Clara Province] to help in the education and science fields as part of the fruitful exchange between Cuba and the USSR. The 29 professionals and their relatives were welcomed by university officials led by University Rector Juan Manuel Diego Cobelo, member of the provincial party committee. It was announced at the welcoming ceremony that the professors from the fraternal country will work with students and advise the university staff. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 29 Sep 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEPUTIES GIVE WARNING OF NO MORE COMMERCIAL LOAN APPROVALS

FL251333 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Fulgencio Espinal, spokesman for the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] majority in the Chamber of Deputies, has warned the president of the republic that the loan to the State Sugar Council was the last one the chamber would approve. In statements for listeners of Radio Mil Informando, Espinal said that the approval of the 90 million dollar loan had been like a painful childbirth for the PRD bloc. He pointed out that no one could deny that the State Sugar Council officials had incurred serious deficiencies but that the upcoming sugar harvest could not be jeopardized because of this. Deputy Espinal, an avowed follower of Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco's party line, said:

[Begin recording] This loan closes the book on commercial loans approved by the Chamber of Deputies. And this is a warning to financial officials in the government not to count on the PRD vote for any more commercial loans that they have to [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Espinal said that the practice of taking loans to cover running expenses [passage indistinct].

GROUP SEEKS REFUGE IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

FL241337 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Six persons who yesterday morning entered the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital were still there yesterday afternoon although the head of the diplomatic mission has denied it.

Radio Mil Informando has information that the persons seeking refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy are five men and one woman, only one of whom has been identified: [First name indistinct] (Chega), a native of San Francisco de Macoris. Our reporters' efforts yesterday to have direct contact with Costa Rican Ambassador Virgilio Chaverri proved fruitless.

It is said that the leader of the group, (Chega), is a former member of the Dominican Popular Movement, MPD. It was also learned that several years ago this same individual sought political asylum in the Panamanian Embassy in this capital and lived in Cuba for several years.

Radio Mil Informando reporters also tried to speak with the Costa Rican consul yesterday afternoon but the diplomat refused to receive them and a maid at the consulate said she was not in. The authorities have set up a discreet watch on the Costa Rican Embassy located at 39 Andres (Q de Aybar), Street, in Ensanche Piantini. Persons close to the embassy said that though the head of the diplomatic mission denies it, he is negotiating the group's exit from the country.

Ambassador Denies Asylum Requested

FL251158 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The Costa Rican ambassador in our country, Virgilio Chaverri, had denied that these persons had asked for asylum at the [words indistinct] the group of refugees is made up of people with economic problems. They were (?doing) one thing: Asking the ambassador to please help them find work; now they are being labeled asylum-seekers, the diplomat said, adding: An asylum request, however, has to be backed up by evidence that there is a reason for asylum and then asylum is granted; otherwise it is not.

GRENADA

ANTIGOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS APPEAR IN ST GEORGE'S

FL271615 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Monday, (CANA)--Anti-government pamphlets attacking Grenada's ties with Cuba have suddenly appeared here, with no indication of who is responsible. Headlined "Getting To Know You", the pamphlets turned up in the capital, St. George's--the first such literature to be seen since the leftist New Jewel Movement took power in a bloodless coup 18 months ago. Observers say the leaflets bear striking resemblance to similar literature distributed by the NJP [New Jewel Movement] when it was in opposition.

The pamphlet states: "A new awakening has now been instilled in the minds of our people in these times. We have seen the truth, the reality and orchestration of a dictatorial regime". Grenadians, it added, had hoped the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) would return the administration of the state to "some level of sanity" after the repressive regime of Sir Eric Gairy.

"But the Red Bishop (Prime Minister Maurice Bishop) soon started to chart his course," the pamphlet says. "Forward ever to Russia via Cuba and backward never." (The slogan of the PRG is forward ever, backward never). Cuban bigotry led us to believe on the wait-and-see attitude in which he caught many of us. This is how he was able to consolidate his military arsenals and betray his own Grenadian people", the pamphlet added.

Making strongly-worded references to Prime Minister Bishop, it says Bishop knew that if he had had elections there would have been checks and balances, so he preferred "one man, one gun elections forever, to stay in power as baptised, christened conformed and married to comrade leaders Brezhnev and Castro."

The pamphlet says that "you can brainwash some people some of the time, but you cannot brainwash all of the people all the time". It told Bishop, "we love you, but the voice of the people is the voice of God". There had been official reaction to the appearance of the anti-government pamphlets.

JAMAICA

BANK TO RECEIVE OIL FACILITY LOAN FROM VENEZUELA

FL271620 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government is to advance another $10 million as a loan to Jamaica in anticipation of the oil facility which is to come into effect after Jamaica's elections expected to be held next month. On Tuesday, a deputy governor of the Bank of Jamaica left for Caracas to sign for the $10 million loan from Venezuela's investment fund.

This will be the second advance loan made to Jamaica. The first $10 million was made in May of this year when Ambassador Abdelkadar Marquez handed over a draft for $10 million which had arrived by special courier by special plane from Venezuela. The ambassador said then that a further advance of $15 million was to be made soon. The $10 million U.S. which is to be made available this week is a part of that further advance. When the Venezuelan-Mexican oil facility becomes available after Jamaica's elections, the total advance of $20 million will be discounted from the expected $50 million loan from the facility for the whole of 1980. The oil facility agreement will be signed after Jamaica's elections. A technical team from Venezuela was in Jamaica earlier this week and had discussions with the prime minister and minister of mining and other officials on the progress of the Venezuela-Mexico oil facility. They are visiting other Caribbean islands which will also benefit.